

In Dead Earnest.

The events of the last week show that the Government is at last in dead earnest. Indeed the developments seem to indicate that much of the impatience and indignation of the people, at what certainly appeared like a want of policy in the Administration, was hardly justified. We confess to a feeling of distrust which we could not wholly suppress, and to some extent it found its way into the Telegraph. We still think that blunders have been committed, but the wisest and best of men are liable to mistakes, and we doubt if any others would have committed fewer than the members of the present Administration.

When the unparalleled difficulty of the position is considered, it is a matter of wonder that the Administration has sustained the shock as well as it has. These difficulties need not now be recounted. Every intelligent reader will recall them. But those not immediately connected with the conduct of affairs, could not, perhaps, fully appreciate the obstacles in the way of a speedy preparation for the great contest, and were prone, in their great anxiety, to censure those in power, as wanting in that energy and foresight which the occasion demanded.

But the success of the great expedition, which it is now pretty evident is but a single item in the connected program, adopted by the Administration, has sent a thrill of hope and confidence into the public mind, which is worth more toward insuring a series of victories culminating in a perfect triumph, than an additional half million of soldiers could have done, without this revival of confidence.

We refer our readers to the telegraphic reports for confirmation, and greet them with the joyful assurance that we will yet have a country in which "liberty will be regulated by law," and where the attempt will never again be made to appeal from the ballot-box to the sword, to reverse the vote of the people in the settlement of a political campaign.

Let this diabolical rebellion be crushed, and demagogues will be taught a lesson which will be heeded in all coming time. The threat of striking at the life of the Government, in case of failure, has carried two or three bad men into the President's chair, and innumerable desperadoes into our halls of legislation. The attempt has now been made to carry the threat into execution. Let the effort fail, and nevermore will the majesty of free men be insulted by its rejection.

A Strange Movement.

Wherever our armies have moved in the South, the slaves have flocked to our camps with the vague impression that they would be protected from capture, and would thus escape from the bondage in which they had been held by their rebel masters. They have been willing to serve the cause of the Union forces in any possible way, and have, in fact, given all the valuable information our officers have ever obtained in regard to the position, strength, condition, &c., of the rebels. And nearly every advantage any of our forces have gained over the insurgents, has been facilitated by information derived from these fugitives. And, on the contrary, nearly every defeat we have suffered has been under officers whose insane prejudices have led them to the fatal policy of driving away the fugitives—refusing to receive the information they were willing to impart, and making them our enemies by treating them as such.

This poor, miserable, negro, might be endured, if honest, noble, patriotic men were not made to suffer by it. But it is poor consolation to the thousands of homes made desolate by the sacrifice of thousands of generous-hearted volunteers, to be told that their commanders could not condescend to receive from a negro the information that would have saved their lives.

All our readers will remember the blistering orders issued from our headquarters on the Potomac before the battle of Bull's Run, forbidding any fugitive slave to approach our camps. Hundreds of these people—outcasts though they be—were ready to fly to our lines for protection. They came with just the information we needed, and were anxious to communicate it. Most of our officers and men would gladly have availed themselves of this source of information. But our higher officers, having been educated in the intensest pro-slavery prejudice, issued the celebrated order, and the fugitives were driven back to their masters, to make their peace with them as best they could. The battle of Bull's Run followed. An army was sacrificed—millions of dollars spent—a summer campaign lost in consequence of the demoralization which followed the route, and, to say the least, no glory was won by the "big scare."

But our Generals demonstrated that they were not Abolitionists! Yet this compensate for the ten thousand bones shrouded in mourning!

And so we might go through the whole campaign. The latest specimen of this style of Generalship is the recent order of Gen. Hunter in Missouri. If there is one place in the whole South, more than another, where the information to be derived from fugitives is important, that place is Missouri. The State is literally swarming with bands of secession plunderers. There is not a day in the week that some of these bands do not commit the most horrible outrages upon the Union men. And every slave in the State would act as an

"express" to carry the news to our camps, if permitted by our officers to do so. Gen. Lane acts upon this policy, and whatever the number of men under him, his march is everywhere a triumph. But with what seems to us a stolidity that can only be characterized as a crime, Gen. Hunter has issued an order, absolutely prohibiting any fugitive from entering our camps in that State! No matter if the rebel forces were about to surprise our army, and the fact were known to hundreds of friendly negroes, and however anxious they might be to communicate the information, the commander has absolutely prohibited its communication!

How long the interests of humanity, the lives of our volunteers, the cause of the country, and the dictates of common sense are to be sacrificed to the pro-slavery fanaticism of a few army officers, who only failed to go into open rebellion with their comrades, because their cupidity bound them to the U. S. Treasury, remains to be seen. We hope the game is nearly played out.

Meanness.

There is a kind of meanness which, when it becomes chronic, is, we believe, utterly incurable. Of this kind the Louisville Democrat seems to be afflicted. It is a fierce Union paper, but can't break over old habits. In speaking of the crushing defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio, it had to repeat all the old stale slang of "ABOLITIONISM," "BLACK REPUBLICANS," &c. But went even further, and declared that a "Western Reserve," the strong-hold of the "Black Republicans," had not sent either a "man or a boy to the war."

This was a little too mean, when the editor must have known that the very men then protecting his press, and making it safe for him to slander them, were these very "Western Reserve Black Republicans." There are more volunteers in Kentucky, to-day, from the Western Reserve, than the whole State of Kentucky has furnished to save herself from plunder. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, a Democratic paper on the Reserve, in reply to the Democrat, says:

"The next day after the President's proclamation reached here, the Cleveland Greys marched, many of whom left their stores and business to suffer not a little, and six hours after the order came Col. Barnett's Artillery regiment left, taking our very best citizens, as did the Greys, all of whom had, at their own expense in time of peace, prepared for war, and were already in discipline and in the way marched to the field. The Plain Dealer office furnished ten men the first week, one of whom is now a Lieutenant-Colonel, William Creighton, of the 7th, and another is Captain of the first company of the First Regiment of Ohio, Capt. J. B. Hampson. The first occasion for a camp was in Cleveland; and the first camp was here. Besides contributing to other regiments, we have sent out the 7th, 8th, 14th, 19th, 23d, 37th, 41st and 42d infantry, 2d cavalry and 1st artillery of 64 guns."

We suppose there are people in Meigs county who have been so long accustomed to hearing the "Western Reserve" slandered that they have really come to believe some of the lies, base as they are. Because the people there are more universally educated and less liable to be made the dupes of lying demagogues, the next resort was to play upon the prejudices of the more ignorant of other sections, by the use of slang terms. And hence, for an argument that could be appreciated, the cry of "Woody head," was just the thing. But it is not time that was stopped?

Seceding from Secession!

A Convention, recently held at Hatteras, in North Carolina, at which delegates from forty-five counties were present, entirely repudiated the act of that State in seceding from the Union, and reaffirmed the loyalty and devotion of the State to the Constitution and Union as they were. The Convention also declared all the offices of the State vacant, and appointed Marble N. Taylor Provisional Governor, and adopted the Constitution of the State, and all the laws as they stood before the act of secession. The Governor is empowered to make all necessary appointments until such times as elections can be held. After passing the above and some other acts, the Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

This is a most important movement, and will probably be recognized, as was the like movement in Western Virginia. If sustained, as it should be, by the U. S., it will be a good precedent for the loyal men of other rebel States to follow. It is, at least, important as showing that there is a large Union element still in the South.

We have, in common with most other Union editors, said some very severe things about Gen. Patterson, and his agency in the disastrous defeat of our army at Bull's Run. That some body was to blame for the slaughter of our volunteers, and the demoralization of our forces, no one doubts now, any more than at the time of the disaster.

But Gen. Patterson has just made a public statement, which, we must say, seems to shift the dreadful responsibility from his shoulders to one then occupying the position of his superior—in short—placing the responsibility upon Gen. Scott. He says that terrible, and even embarrassing as was the public condemnation which rested upon him, he was willing, nevertheless, to bear it so long as the true expedition might have a tendency to injure the cause, by weakening the confidence of the country in the Commander-in-Chief. But that now, the motive for silence being removed in the retirement of Gen. Scott, he, Gen. Patterson, feels at liberty to vindicate his own good name!

We may, hereafter, find space to do Gen. Patterson more perfect justice by publishing his statement at length.

What's the Policy?

The country is looking with intense anxiety to learn the policy which is to be pursued by our forces in South Carolina. That the taking of Beaufort by our fleet was one of the grandest exploits of the age, no one will deny. But no sooner is the victory won than the omnipresent negro steps into the presence of our conquering forces and says, "that is well enough so far; but I am the moving cause of this war, and what are you going to do with me? I will haunt you like a ghost, until you recognize that this is my war—that you and our rebel masters are both my servants, and are fighting and killing each other for my benefit!"

And it is so! Not a single step has been, or will be, taken in this war in which the negro is not the one pervading, and ever, present embarrassment. An embarrassment, simply because there seems to be no settled policy in reference to him and his relation to the contest.

Take the position of our forces at Beaufort. The county, or district, as it is there called, has a population of five thousand whites and thirty-two thousand slaves! Every white man, so far as known, is a rebel, striking directly at the life of the Union, and of Union men. Every slave would risk his life in aid of the Union cause, if he could thereby escape from the slavery in which he had been held.

All the accounts agree that the masters had used every influence to make their slaves fear the Yankees. And when the fleet was about to land our forces, and the masters, panic-stricken, were flying in frantic terror from the scene, the slaves, although many of them were shot down for refusing, still refused to fly with their masters, but came in crowds to our men and offered to aid them by all their resources of labor and information.

Now what shall be done with them? Here are 32,000 people, some black, but most of them so bleached that the white blood largely predominates, ready to spend their labor, and their lives, if need be, in aiding the Government to subdue the 5,000 rebels who have enslaved them. Anybody can easily see that with their aid the rebellion could be crushed out forever without the sacrifice of a single volunteer's life. All that is needed is to make the slaves our friends, by being simply just, and in return they could end the war alone. Common sense, humanity, patriotism, all point to one line of policy.

But suppose we adopt the other policy. Suppose we make "hounds" of our free-born volunteers and set them to catching and returning these now friendly negroes to their rebel masters! Suppose we do what their masters could not—convince them that we are their worst enemies, and only come to make their slavery worse—what will be the result? Just made 32,000 enemies out of those who are now friends, and so strengthened the hands of the rebels as to make their subjugation an impossibility.

We confess we look with intense interest, and some apprehension, for the development of the policy which is finally to be adopted by the Administration in the treatment of this subject. It must be manifest to every one, not hopelessly blind, that the idea of conquering the rebels, and at the same time acting as a universal patrol to keep their negroes at work for them, must be abandoned. And we may as well take position now as a year hence. The sooner a policy of some kind is adopted the sooner will the war be ended by the triumph of one side or the other. And if the object of both parties is to maintain slavery, we see no use in the further destruction of life and property. In that view of the matter we vote for an instant call of a "convention of compromisers," of whom Jeff Davis may be Umpire, that the unnatural and unnecessary contest may be stopped.

In the Right Place at Last.

The St. Louis Republican of the 17th inst., says that Senator Bright, of Indiana, has joined the Southern army, and is to be made a Brigadier.

This is according to the fitness of things. We have an Ex-Senator, and a member of Congress or two from Ohio, who ought to be with their associate in the camp of the rebels. Of all the miserable, servile Northern accomplices of the Southern traitors, who, for long years, disgraced the Senate, all but three or four had been weeded out before the rebellion fairly opened. The few who held over are finding their places. Bright has voluntarily taken his place in the army of the traitors, and Gwin has taken his, in Fort Warren, involuntarily as a prisoner, to be tried for his crime in the Courts, hereafter. All right! Either in the activities of the great drama, or in the pages of impartial history, each one will be assigned his appropriate place!

A new sensation has just been got up by the special of the N. Y. Times. It is, that the very name of Virginia is to be blotted out forever! Congress is to be called upon to do the deed, and is to do it by changing the territorial boundaries of Delaware, so as to give the little State all the land between the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware river, and to change the boundaries of Maryland, so as to give her all the Eastern counties of Virginia, and to leave to the State of Virginia, as organized by the Convention at Wheeling, the territory between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio.

But, as the new State, organized by the Convention at Wheeling, is to be called Kanawha, and all the Eastern counties not embraced in the limits of the new State are to be attached to Maryland and Delaware, there will be no Virginia left!

A Loyal Kentucky Journal.

It is refreshing to find one journal in Kentucky that can rise above the market price of negroes in the estimate of the present contest.

The Louisville Journal, and the Louisville Democrat, both profess to be strongly Union. But their Unionism is always subservient to the pro-slavery prejudices. When Fremont issued his celebrated proclamation, announcing his purpose to free the slaves of rebels who would not lay down their arms, these papers set up a perfect howl, and demanded his sacrifice as the only price at which they would continue to support the Union. To save such Union men, Fremont was sacrificed. And as a reward, the most extravagant praises were showered upon the Administration, and especially upon the Secretary of War. And it was given out by these papers, that all was now right—that whatever else perished, and whoever else might be sacrificed, the Administration would uphold slavery.

Well, time passed on, and the honest indignation of the loyalty of the Union was heard. John Cochrane, a pro-slavery Democrat of New York, makes a speech in which he declares, "that much as he has done heretofore, and is still willing to do, to sustain slavery, yet, if the question is directly presented, whether the Union shall be broken up, or the slaves of rebels be freed? he would stand by the Union." The Secretary of War was present, and endorsed the speech!

Upon this, the Journal and Democrat have become most intensely indignant, and demand the unconditional removal of the Secretary of War. The sum of their patriotism is this: Slavery is the only sacred thing. It is sacred even in the hands of rebels. They believe that the Government of the United States is the only power which can maintain slavery. They therefore support the Union, but only on the condition that it secures the absolute safety and permanency of slavery. The Union, being but a means to this end, if the contest is narrowed down to the issue, shall the Union be preserved, or the slave of a rebel be freed? they say, "PERISH THE UNION FOREVER!"

But the Frankfort Commonwealth takes up the subject, and sustains the Secretary of War, and Cochrane's speech in every particular, and administers a rebuke to the Democrat and Journal as ought to shame them either into an unconditional support of the Union, or drive them openly to the support of the enemy. We verily believe that the weak point in the conduct of the war has been the effort to buy the support of these border States self-styled conservative Union men. If they had boldly and manfully taken sides with either party, and left the Government free to prosecute the contest unembarrassed by their half-way support, the rebellion would have been suppressed in three months, in a way that would have insured it an everlasting suppression.

If anybody wants a Kentucky paper that is honestly and unconditionally for the Union, the Constitution and the supremacy of law and order, we can recommend them to the Frankfort Commonwealth, which is all we intended to do when we commenced this article.

The Southern papers are horrified at the idea of "conquest," when applied to themselves. They boldly set the Constitution and laws of their country at defiance—trample upon the legally-expressed will of the people, and attempt to sell the liberties of their country to foreign Kings and Emperors; and when the Government attempts to preserve its own existence from the unnatural assault, these conspirators cry out "conquest!" "coercion!" and want, most intensely, to be "let alone."

But Maryland, and Kentucky, and Missouri, Slave States as they are, refuse to join in the overthrow of the Union, and thereupon these same anti-coercionists, proclaim that, "at whatever cost of life and property, these States must be conquered"—that they could not, and would not consent to a peace even if allowed to take all the States that are willing to go with them, unless these unwilling ones are compelled to go too!

And yet we have men, even among us, who say we must not wage the war for the purpose of conquest! We would like to know for what else than "conquest" either party has called out their armies? The whole question is simply one of "conquest" and nothing else. Either the rebels will "conquer" the Government, or the Government will "conquer" the rebels. And the man who talks about anything else as the object of the war, is simply too stupid to comprehend an idea, or is at heart him a coward, who is afraid to take an intelligent part, on either side, in the pending contest.

The secessionists of the Eastern shore of Virginia, numbering 1800, have laid down their arms, and agreed to submit to the laws of the Union. There were but that number of rebel troops in Northampton and Accomac counties. The United States sent in a force of 5,000. As there was no possibility of re-enslaving the rebels, they became sudden, but intensely sincere converts to the Union cause. No fighting was done. The newly-pledged will, no doubt, remain loyal until the Union troops are withdrawn!

Floyd and his army of "ragamuffins" have again escaped from the Union army under Rosecrans. We were assured every day for a week that the forces had him surrounded and would surely capture him. But it seems he out-generated, or at least out-ran our men, and made his escape. He will hardly return to Western Virginia again this winter.

Col. Whaley Escaped.

Col. Whaley, the member of Congress from the District, opposite us, in Virginia, or rather Kanawha, who was taken prisoner by the band of rebels which plundered Guyandotte a short time ago, has made his escape from his captors, and is now in Ohio. We have conversed with a gentleman who saw Col. Whaley on Saturday, so that there is no mistake about it. He was treated with barbaric brutality by the rebels while in their hands.

We did not learn the exact locality of the place from which he gave them the slip. He was guarded in regular Indiana fashion. They stopped one night at the house of a "secesh," and, as usual, a Capt. and twelve men were detailed to guard him. His shoes, and all but his underclothes, were taken from him, and he was placed beside the Capt. to sleep, while the guard were to take turns at watching him. Being greatly fatigued, he fell asleep, and did not wake until about three o'clock, when he discovered his keepers were napping. He thereupon quietly arose, secured the Captain's shoes and blouse, and made his escape.

Soon after daylight he heard the tramp of horses in pursuit, in an open country where he had no chance of escaping to any shelter. But there being a fence beside the road, he jumped over it, and lying flat upon the ground, awaited his fate. As a little girl had seen him but a few minutes before, and had doubtless informed his pursuers, they were in such eager pursuit upon his trail that they passed without discovering him. As soon as they were out of sight he made his way to the nearest wood, and from thence, as he best could, to Ohio. He was four days without food, except some raw pumpkins, which he stole at night!

Such is the land of "chivalry!" The story of the capture, the escape, the pursuit, the suffering, and the final safety of this "Member of Congress," is almost equal in interest to that of some of the fugitive slaves who have gone through the same experience! The difference is, that Col. Whaley found safety in Ohio, whereas, in the "good old times," Mr. Whaley's saddle-colored neighbor would have been compelled to run raw pumpkins, and run the gauntlet across Ohio, and would only have been safe in the British Dominion!

We rejoice at the escape of the Hon. Mr. Whaley, who is a true Union man, and hope his experience will be the occasion of good to the country. And for the sake of the good it might do, we would rejoice in the privilege of giving food and shelter to a good many other members of Congress, after they had lived long enough on raw pumpkins to bring them to repentance for their sins against humanity!

We trust Mr. Whaley will not be delivered up to a "claimant" under the "fugitive slave law." It is true, Jenkins held him by the same right that it holds any other man or woman is held! And it is equally true that the Col. committed the same crime that every fugitive slave commits when he runs away. And he is guilty of the additional crime of stealing the shoes which enabled him to escape, to say nothing of the horrible wickedness of taking the pumpkins!

Still, we would not voluntarily aid in returning Col. Whaley to those from whom he escaped! IF THIS BETRAYAL, MAKE THE MOST OF IT!!!

Saws, &c.

The Gallipolis Journal, which was formerly the bitterest of almost all Northern papers against anti-slavery men and measures, has fallen—and with evident earnestness—into the ranks of the great army of progress, and from week to week, now gives out to its readers what would have been considered rather strong meat for the people of Meigs, even after years of patronizing the "fanatical" Telegraph.

For instance, the last Journal has an able editorial, on the recent speech of Cochrane, of New York, and its endorsement by Secretary Cameron, in which occurs the following emphatic language: "Let us put the question to ourselves squarely: Shall we continue the destruction of our young men, of our fortunes, of our comfort, peace and happiness, that the murderers, thieves and fiends of secession may have slaves? or shall we, by ending slavery, and the war, and by removing the cause of it, once more bring about prosperity to individuals and to the nation?"

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from the gunboat Ogley, on the 4th inst., says there were, in New Orleans, some 5,000 rebel troops, well armed but poorly clothed, and an order had recently been issued, compelling every man capable of bearing arms to join some military organization. The city was being envied by batteries on every side, excepting in the rear, from which the rebels appear to apprehend no attack, but which, in fact, can be easily assailed by a well appointed force.

The land on that side is swampy, and the city is unapproachable, excepting by the shell road and the railroad, but it is believed that a force of 10,000 men could overcome all difficulties, and capture the city in ten hours after leaving the deep waters of Lake Barque. The only fortification in the way, is the old fort at the main passage between Lake Borgue and Ponchartrain, which is represented to be in a very dilapidated condition, and poorly provided with guns and men. Once in possession of the city, our forces could hold it against all assaults, and would doubtless have the assistance of thousands of its citizens.

The Marietta Intelligencer, says: "The most encouraging event of the season, are the speech of Col. Cochrane to his regiment, taking strong ground in favor of the emancipation of the slaves as a military necessity, and the endorsement of the speech by the Secretary of War." Mr. Intelligencer, your a famous sir! You are

For the Pomero Weekly Telegraph.
RUTLAND, Ohio, Nov. 25th, '61.
Editor Telegraph.—Herewith I forward you a list of the Volunteers from Rutland township, who are now in the service of the U. S., or in Barracks awaiting orders:

Gen. Harlan's Pa. Cavalry Reg't.
Sam'l N Titus W W Watson
Caleb Ward J M Taylor
N W Ward John M Rathburn
Joseph Ward H Henry E Titus
* H. E. Titus died at home from the effects of hard service, while engaged in recruiting for his company; and is deserving of the credit of having sacrificed his life in the cause, as much as if he had died upon the field of battle.

2d Reg't Va. Cavalry.
M W Rutherford Harry Giles
J Barker William Simms
John Corwell Granville Morgan
Geo Corwell Lenox McMaster
Dennis Skinner Darius Peck
Samphon Hysell David Sisson
Perry Hysell Wm Townsend
Alex Quickle

36th Reg't, O. V. M., Capt. Wilson.
Wilson Giles Merrill Holt
N Petty J Alkire
Edward H Grimes Marion Anderson
Jackson Grimes Josephus Bellows
Cyrus Grimes James Marsh
Frederick Stone Chancery Price
Wesley Stone Frank Price
Seth Giles Nichols
Arthur Winn * James Walters
Horace Gilmore Oas Romine
Geo Boren Abner Vinning
Henry Dickson Harrison Romine
William Eaton James Romine
N McClure Daniel Romine

* Died at Summerville, Western Va.
18th Reg't, O. V. M., Capt. Miles.
Joel C Stevens A Stanley Camp
Jasper Forrest Hiram Russell
John M Benedict Samuel Russell
George Benedict John Hysell
J A Campbell Morton Bailey
Leander Smith James Gardner
Arthur A Holt William Crosby
T Wilson N Hysell

T Braley
At Paducah, Ky.
J C Cady
Unknown.

David Petty J Halfhill
Eli Wines Samuel Linch
4th Va. Reg't, Infantry.
Braden McLean Samuel Phelps
Luther Merrill Levi Pierce
Geo Bowers Dan'l Pierce
Stilson Chase Dan'l Searls
S P McGraw J Dan'l Everett
Lewis Johnson John Cooper
Isaac Irvin Erastus Bailey
R Phelps

5th Reg't, O. V. M.
J Ernest Bing
33d Reg't, O. V. M.
Thomas Skinner Sam'l Grow
36th Reg't, O. V. M., Capt. Beckley.
* Edward Beckley

* Died at Summerville, Western Va., of fever.

1st Reg't, Ohio Artillery.
Royal Church Martin Woodard
John Brady Moses Romine
Nial Cady Charles Conley
Lucius Wright J R Conley
H P McNaughton Geo Huff

John Romine
1st Va. Reg't, Cavalry.
Geo Schreiber.
53d Reg't, O. V. M.
John Linch Henry Grapes
Sardine Higley Oliver Lisle
Isaac Lindoff John Sisson
36th Reg't, O. V. M., Capt. Adney.
Henry Molder

Capt. Markham's Iowa Sharpshooters.
J Francis Wright
Total, 112.

There are a few others in service, whose names I have been unable to obtain, and it is possible that some of the above names may not be located right, yet they are nearly so.

I would like to hear from Chester and Sutton Townships, through the Telegraph. Let the people know what each township has done for the war.

E. S. BRANCH.

For the Pomero Weekly Telegraph.

Don't You Do That.

LEBANON, Nov. 18th, 1861.

Mr. Editor: Sir: In your last issue you talk of diminishing the size of your paper, or else discontinuing it altogether. Now, sir, don't do it, if you can possibly help it, and certainly the patriotic citizens of Meigs County will not allow their paper to be discontinued, because they will not pay for it.

You talk of melting your type into bullets and shooting "secesh" with them; don't do that, for you might hurt some of them, and then you would have to be seen, removed, sent home to go to work at something else.

Then with your type shot away, you would have to seek some other employment; then another thing—we would not have any County paper to read, which, by the way, we could not do without very well, for we think that your paper is the right thing in the right place, and in the right hands.

It is hard, I know, for a man to work for his neighbors for nothing, and board himself, and he would have to do big business at it, or else he could not make it pay.

So live in hopes—there is a good time coming." It may be close at hand, and then your subscribers will pay up, I reckon.
P. S.—Tell L. H. S., that I will furnish a list of volunteers as soon as I can obtain a correct list of them. E.

For the Pomero Weekly Telegraph.
POMEROY, November 8th, '61.

At a meeting held in Pomero, November 8th, 1861, by the colored people of said town and vicinity, Annanias Tuck was appointed Chairman and William H. Gains Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of four was appointed to select a suitable person to act Delegate and Agent of the colored people here represented.
Messrs. Needham, Poindexter, Tuck and Addison were appointed said Committee, who reported to the meeting the name of Annanias Tuck as said Agent, which report was adopted.
On motion, it was resolved that the

Agent just appointed shall proceed to the Island of Hayti and make such investigations as he may be able to do in reference to the advantages of said Island, as a home for the colored people of the several States, and report the result of his mission at as early a day as may be practicable.

The same committee was also directed to raise the funds necessary to carry out the intention of the meeting.

ANNANIAS TUCK, Ch'n.

WM. H. GAINS, Sec'y.

Nothing of special importance has occurred in the war line since our last. It is said the Government is getting a "good ready" and will do something soon. We hope they will, and in this hope we take what comfort it is capable of giving.

New Advertisements.

RECRUITS WANTED.

FOR THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a rendezvous at the Gibson House, where he can be found at all times, and will cheerfully give any information relative to the service that may be desired. He would advise all who complete joining the army to give him a call before entering the volunteer service.
Recruiting rendezvous, Gibson House, Pomero, O.

CAPT. H. S. WELTON,
Recruiting Officer.

Pomero, Nov. 23, '61.—47-1

COOPERS WANTED.

Wanted at Wood's Cooper-Shop, Long Bottom, Ohio. Wages paid weekly. Pittsburgh 3 miles off, with the privilege of being dressed, or out of the room. A. WOOD.
Nov. 20, '61.—47-3c

NOTICE.

THE State of Ohio, } Probate Court.
Meigs County, ss. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following accounts of the following persons have been filed in said Court, and are set for being and settlement by the said Court as follows, to wit: The first account of John H. Barker, Adm'r of the estate of the said John H. Barker, deceased, on the 10th day of December, 1861; and the final account of Washington Stivers and S. C. Larkin, Executors of the will of J. Miles, dec'd, on the 11th day of December, 1861.

W. H. LASKLEY, Judge.

Nov. 18th, 1861.—47-3c

Sheriff's Sale.

H. C. Maguire vs. J. G. Maguire.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Meigs County, I will offer for sale at the door of the Court-house, in Pomero, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 11th day of December, 1861, the following described property, to-wit: 2 yoke of work oxen, to be sold as the property of John S. Giles at the suit of J. F. Russell.

J. J. WHITE, S. M. C.

Nov. 19, '61.—47-2c

Sheriff's Sale.

F. C. Russell vs. John S. Giles.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Court of Common Pleas of Meigs County, I will offer for sale at the residence of John S. Giles, in Rutland Township, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 10th day of December, 1861, the following described property, to-wit: 2 yoke of work oxen, to be sold as the property of John S. Giles at the suit of J. F. Russell.

J. J. WHITE, S. M. C.

Nov. 19, '61.—47-2c

Sheriff's Sale.

Stoloway, Mathews & Co. vs. George Downing & Co.